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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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BROTHERLY LOVE.

The Tender Devotion of a Colored Man for a Sick Sister.

Nothing moves the heart of the loving sister of undemonstrative brothers so much as the unexpected exhibition of brotherly love, says a writer in the Housekeeper. Many a sister, whose brothers are all that she could ask for, in manliness, courage and purity, would be almost glad to exchange places, for a little while, with the sister in the following account, whose brother not only loved her, but was willing that all the world should know and feel that love.

A noble case of brotherly love came under my observation recently, while in one of the great greenhouses of the city. A little, middle-aged negro, with a face like ebony, was overseeing the making of a large bouquet, which the young lady in attendance was skillfully constructing of white carnations, daisies, etc.

"Now, put some roses in," he said.

"The roses are much more expensive," remarked the clerk.

"It does not matter about the cost; she always liked roses," said the little man, and going to the cold closet he selected Jacqueminot, Marechal Niel and Niphetos buds, with a reckless disregard of cost. Then, following me to the door as I was leaving, he spoke lovingly of the flowers that they could get in the south, everywhere, without paying for them; of how the flowers grew in their yard, and how he used to see his sister out every morning handling and looking them over. "But she is down with the typhoid fever now, and I am on the railway, and every time I come to the city the first thing she says is: 'O, bring me some flowers!'" And two great crystal tears looked over the rims of the little man's eyes, and a great white soul, full of brotherly love, shone out through the black face, and my heart cried out: "Oh, happy sister, to have such a brother!"

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

More Need of Rigor and Less of Flimsy Sentimentality.

If we cannot help the honest worker, at least we can stop petting and pampering the detected confidence man, the thug of the dives and the enterprising but unsuccessful burglar, says a writer in Lippincott's Magazine. The Howard association appears to hit the nail on the head in urging "the necessity of rendering the treatment of criminals less attractive" than that of the law-abiding and industrious poor. He who lives by honest toil should not be tempted to envy the scalawag who preys on the community. When the scalawag is caught, what we have to do with him—if his offense is not legally a matter for the noose—is to keep him alive, safe and at work, to teach him something useful if we can (not necessarily Shakespeare and the musical glasses), and to restrict as far as possible his intercourse with his kind, especially separating him, while young, from those who would be his instructors in crime. It is not essential, nor even desirable, that he should enjoy his confinement; it ought never to be forgoten for a moment that he is there for punishment, that he is differentiated by his own act from honest and decent people. Short of inhumanity he can and ought to be made to feel that the way of the transgressor is hard; that honesty, or what the law recognizes as such, is the best policy. When tables are turned, when the knave becomes distinctly an unprivileged person, he may find occasion to mend his ways.

THE ACTION OF DUST.

How It is Forced Into Houses When the Weather Indicator Rises.

When the air around us becomes condensed—shrinks into a smaller volume—it becomes heavier, puts greater pressure on the surface of the mercury and makes it ascend in the tube; then the mercury is said to rise. When the air expands—dwells into a larger volume—it becomes lighter, the pressure on the mercury sinks in the tube and the barometer is said to fall. Therefore, every change of height of the quicksilver which we observe is a sign and measure of a change in the volume of air around us. Further, adds the Popular Science Monthly, this change in volume tells no less upon the air inside our cases and cupboards. When the barometer falls the air around it expands into a larger volume, and the air inside the cupboard also expands and forces itself out at every minute crevice. When the barometer rises again the air inside the cupboard, as well as outside, condenses, and shrinks, and air is forced back into the cupboard to equalize the pressure, and, along with the air, in goes the dust. The smaller the crevice the stronger the jet of air, the farther goes the dirt. Witness the dirt tracks so often seen in imperfectly framed engravings and photographs. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, whenever you see the barometer rising, that an additional charge of dust is entering your cupboards and drawers.

A Monkey's Revenge.

The following anecdote clearly illustrates the reasoning power of the monkey tribe: One was kept tied to a stake in the suburbs of Havana, in a place where he was repeatedly robbed of his food by crows. One day he laid still on the ground, pretending to be dead. The crows were allowed to steal to their heart's content until the artful simian was sure they were in reach. Instantly he grabbed one by the leg, and, despite its loud calls for help, literally plucked every feather from the luckless bird and then flung it towards its screaming companions.

WHY THE MONEY WAS NOT SENT.

The Postmaster General Was Mostly Waiting to Ascertain the Address.

There are two capital anecdotes of the strange Irishman, Sheridan Knowles, a dramatist of singular capacity and knowledge of stage effect, combined with mastery of blank verse of a rather peculiar kind, which gives him his own niche in stage literature. He was an actor also, and afterwards turned preacher; but he was distinguished for balls. He sent two hundred pounds sterling in Bank of England notes to Leigh with in London, which failed to reach her. He angrily demanded of the postmaster general an explanation and an apology, as he happened to be unusually certain of the day and hour when he had posted them, and denounced the authorities with energy. The answer was pleasant and courteous, with the assurance that the minister knew him as a friend by his works, and was only keeping the money at the post office till the address was known, as it had been sent in an envelope without any address whatever, and only "I send you the money," written inside.

My dear sir, you are right and I am wrong. God bless you!" was Knowles' answer. On another occasion he rushed across the Strand to shake hands with "O. Smith," an actor well known by his initial, and ask after his health. Smith, who knew him only by sight, thanked him, but told him who he was. "I beg your pardon," said Knowles, "I took you for your namesake, T. P. Cooke." As for the postal story, it has a quaint counterpart in that of one of Toole's many city friends, who never would put any address on his envelope but "J. L. Toole, Esq.," on the ground that the post office always knew where he was traveling. "You get it," he said, "you get it, my boy." It was Toole's suggestion that he might send him one hundred pounds sterling to test it.

WATERWAYS OF THE FUTURE.

Navigation from Chicago to the Atlantic Only a Question of Time.

The great waterways of this country are capable of a wonderful growth and improvement. The recent disasters upon the Mississippi should be guarded against as much as circumstances will allow. And, speaking of the Mississippi, the day is not distant when its northern arm will be connected with our inland oceans and a ship may sail from New Orleans to Chicago. Then will come the Nicaragua canal, by which that same vessel may proceed directly into the Pacific and down the western coast of South America. There is no doubt that a ship canal will be cut from the lakes to the Atlantic. Congress has already been asked to provide for surveys and make estimates, and when Brother Jonathan gets so far the end is assured. Canada is enlarging those waterways which would admit British war vessels from the St. Lawrence river to these lakes, and at present we have no avenue of approach.

Under these conditions, in a few years from date, the greyhounds of the ocean will traverse lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, anchoring in Chicago and Duluth. A direct connection via the enlarged Erie canal and the Hudson river will open up another stream for traffic to New York. Talk of ship building and revived maritime interests! What will people behold who live another fifty years? asks the New York Ledger. That not only railway but naval supremacy belongs to this republic, and that supremacy will entail a commercial importance which to-day is only feebly shadowed.

Norse Ambition.

Norway is an ambitious country, and its people are given to original modes of thought. A scientist of Christiania proposes to immortalize himself by proving the feasibility of reclaiming the gold and silver in sea water by electrolytic action. He suggests that a channel about sixty meters wide should be selected for experiment. The place should be well sheltered from sea and wind, and there should be a current of about four meters per minute. Across this channel sixty plates of galvanized iron, each two meters by three meters, should be fixed at an angle of thirty degrees with the stream, and an electric current be sent through the series to precipitate the precious metals. Herr Munster, to whom the credit of this conception is due, has hit on a very fascinating idea, a veritable electrical philosopher's stone, and if he could only succeed in demonstrating its practicability he would deserve to the full the fabulous reward that would fall to him.

Old Maryland Churches.

An interesting landmark of the past is All Hallows' church at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., which has just passed through a perilous process of improvement. The parish is nearly two hundred years old, and the church edifice was reared in 1734. The earliest church was built of logs, but the present building is of brick imported from England and paid for with tobacco raised by a general levy upon the parish. Sixteen miles from Snow Hill is old St. Martin's church, now disused, a brick structure of nearly the same age as All Hallows'. St. Martin's parish is older than the church, as the baptismal service still in use was presented by Queen Anne. Quite as old as either of these church organizations are several Presbyterian churches in the same region, founded by MacKennie, the father of American Presbyterianism, while some of the earliest Methodist congregations in the United States were founded upon the same peninsula.

DON'T FORGET UNSER FRITZ.

Veneration for the Late Emperor Growing Among His Countrymen.

The veneration for the late Emperor Frederick is visibly growing with every recurring anniversary of his death. On the last occasion Potsdam, and especially the vicinity of the Friedenskirche, which contains the mausoleum, were in mourning. The emperor and empress visited the tomb and deposited a beautiful wreath of pink roses and white gillflowers, with the imperial initials in gold on white satin. The six little princesses brought wreaths of their flowers, the name of each being painted in gold on white satin ribbons. The grand duke and grand duchess of Baden were represented by the hereditary prince, whose floral gift bore the Baden crown and colors. All other members of the imperial family now there, including the duke and duchess of Meiningen, took tributes of love to the mausoleum, whereas Empress Frederick and her daughter had their tokens of loving remembrance laid down by their relatives. The royal theaters remained closed, and the widowed empress' palace carried the royal standard half mast, surrounded with crape. Most private houses had also black hangings, and almost innumerable wreaths and crosses and bouquets of lovely flowers were sent by ladies outside the court circle. Many of the principal towns were represented by deputations, and also, London Queen adds, all regiments with which the deceased had been connected, while thousands and thousands of people crowded the church the whole day long to express their sympathy with the late monarch.

BIG FORESTS IN ARIZONA.

Heavy Timber Growths Not Utilized as Yet for Lack of Transportation.

Few people seem to realize—at least those who live outside the territory, and a good many who are here, says the Phoenix Herald—that Arizona has heavy forests which will ultimately give us native lumber. The question heretofore, and existing to a considerable extent at the present time, has been that of transportation. To be sure, the short road at Flagstaff has made it possible for the northern portion of the territory to have cheaper lumber to build with, but the southern portion has had to depend on California or Oregon for its supply.

This condition of things must eventually change, and, in fact, the present railroad projects will make quite a difference. With the completion of the north and south road we can have native building material shipped in at a nominal cost. The road from Flagstaff to Phoenix, Yuma and on to San Diego will make it still easier and cheaper to get lumber into the southern part of the territory.

The resources of Arizona in this connection are quite extensive—in fact, enough so to furnish building material for home use for years to come. Transportation is the only drawback, and that is being rapidly settled. The forests of Arizona should and probably will be thoroughly represented at the world's fair. This fact alone will have the effect of inducing people to come here who now think we are entirely destitute in this respect. Arizona's wood is not confined to mesquite wood by any means, and the fact cannot be too strongly put to the people of the east.

FRIENDS OF THE MINER.

A Blue Wasp in Colorado Which Makes War on Pestilent Spiders.

The miners of Colorado who have built cabins on the mountain sides know what a pest the small, brown wood spider proves to be. They throw their webs over your best clothes, cooking utensils, in every corner where you can get them in your eyes and mouth. Not only that, but they will drop into the frying pan, water bucket or upon the table when you are eating. But, the Great Divide says, nature has furnished a remedy and a friend when she gave the spiderhawk. The name is given by miners to a small steel-blue wasp almost three-fourths of an inch in length. He can easily be recognized by the quick nervous strokes of his wings. They build a nest up among the rafters of your cabin of wood pulp or furze from the outer coating of old dead trees. When they are ready for business. Every few minutes you can see your hawk climbing up the rafters with a spider, sometimes carrying one four or five times his own weight. Sometimes they get a spider so heavy that they will fall many times before they succeed in reaching their nest. They never give up, but keep on trying until they succeed. When the spider is safely placed in the nest the female hawk deposits her egg in the dead body. The hawks live only in pairs, as far as my observation goes. They become rather tame and seem to be obliged to you for building the spider trap for their benefit.

Reason for Gratefulness.

A little girl but four years old was observed to be very devout in church and to be very eager not to miss attending the services. "What do you do when you are there, Rosie?" asked a lady friend. "You cannot read and you must get very tired of such long services." The little one shook her head gravely. "I am never tired," she said; "I have so much to say to God." "What do you say?" "Oh tell me," persisted the lady. The child climbed on her knee and whispered, with all her soul in her eyes: "Because to go to church for often to thank God—I was not born a boy."

A MUSICAL DOG.

He Sang in Court to Convince the Judge of His Ownership.

A very unique and amusing trial developed out of a suit of replevin for a dog, brought by Dr. R. T. Brady against John A. Levi, in Justice Shannon's court the other morning, says the Kansas City Journal.

Both parties claimed the ownership of the dog, and after several witnesses had been examined on either side the judge was at as great a loss to decide the question of ownership as at first.

Mr. Brady's attorney, however, stated that they could prove the claimant's ship beyond doubt by the recognition of the the dog for Mrs. Dr. Brady, and the was accordingly summoned. The dog immediately jumped from his place in the prisoner's dock and showed with every demonstration of canine joy his recognition of his mistress. In consideration of the adverse testimony this was still not convincing to the judge, so Mrs. Brady agreed to give a last indisputable proof of the dog's ownership.

She stated that if she would sing a certain song the dog, in response to his training, would join in with her in his dog fashion and voice and sing the song through. This she did and at the first words of the song the dog leaped for joy and fulfilled his part of the duet to the astonishment of the spectators and the court.

No further evidence was taken and the dog returned home with Mrs. Brady by order of the court.

FLOCKING TO NEW ENGLAND.

French Canadians to the Number of Half a Million Now Over the Border.

A quieter immigration movement on a scale so extensive as that of the French Canadians to the United States has never been witnessed. The majority of our citizens have as yet no idea of the extent and results. It is chiefly within the last generation that this "new nation," as it may be styled, has noiselessly overspread the northeastern states. To-day, according to the New England Magazine, this new population throughout the United States numbers considerably over 800,000. In New England and New York there are more than 500,000; in Massachusetts alone the figures reach 190,000. This is an astounding aggregate for the brief period of their immigration and the extent of the sources of supply. This result far exceeds, proportionately, that to the credit of either Ireland or Germany. According to La Guide Francaise des Etats Unis (1891), they own real estate to the amount of $105,338,500, and 10,000 of the race are doing business for themselves. As we have already seen, this people, chiefly agricultural, backward in education and primitive in habit, numbered 65,000 at the time of the cession of Canada to England—1759-60—while at the present time there are 1,700,000 of them, not including the outflow to adjoining provinces and the United States.

CHAPERONING AS A BUSINESS.

Bright Women Who Relieve Anxious Mammas for the Summer.

The very latest development in woman's work is the chaperoning of young girls on summer tours, either of travel or stationary residence at large hotels or boarding places. The quick wit of some American women saw what could be done in so wide a field and started in to reap the reward, with, of course, many imitators when her success was found to be a solid fact.

A mother cannot always leave her family to escort one member of it to Lake George, Bar Harbor or Newport. Relatives may have other plans, friends are perhaps not exactly such guardians as she would be willing to trust her child with, and she longs for a reliable, trustworthy party to undertake the charge.

Just here the paid chaperon steps in and is welcomed gladly. She is usually a lady in reduced circumstances, conversant with the ways of society and the intricacies of travel, and provided with indisputable references as to character, capability, etc.

A party of young Philadelphia girls sailed for Europe last week in charge of one of these paid duennas and courier rolled into one. She was a bright, pleasing woman of thirty-five, shrewd and businesslike, yet not offensively watchful. Her expenses are paid and five hundred dollars beside for the season.

Eye Measurements.

A good eye is an almost essential requisite in a good mechanic, says the Manufacturers' Gazette. No one can ever attain distinction as a mechanic unless he is able to detect ordinary imperfections at sight, so that he can see if things are out of plumb, out of level, out of square and out of proper shape, and unless he can also detect disproportioned patterns. This is a great mechanical attainment, and one which can be readily attained by any ordinary person. Of course, there are defective eyes, as there are other defective organs; the speech, for instance, is sometimes defective, but the eye is susceptible of the same training as any organ. The muscles, the voice, the sense of hearing, all require training. Consider how the artist must train the organ of sight in order to detect the slightest imperfection in shade, color, proportion, shape, expression, etc. Not one blacksmith in five ever attains the art of hammering square, yet it is very essential in his occupation. It is simply laziness he allows himself to get into careless habits; a little straining and care are all that is necessary for success.

HORSE MEAT.

It Is Not Very Palatable Even to a Hungry Soldier.

"You never ate horse flesh, I suppose?" said Lieut. Russell, of the Seventh United States cavalry, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man. "I have seen the time when I ate it with genuine relish, and that, too, without any salt. It was in 1877, during Gen. Miles' Nez Perces campaign. We had followed the renegades up the Missouri to its confluence with the Yellowstone, and the chase was so hot and exciting that we didn't realize how low our larder was getting until it was drained, and we were getting too far away from the base of supplies to replenish it. The game had all been driven out of the country ahead of us by the fleeing Indians, and when we finally caught up with the redskins and forced them to fight we had almost nothing to eat for several days. We captured about seven hundred ponies from the Indians, some of them so round and sleek and fat as to appear to us the finest meat in the world. Our butchers killed the youngest and fattest of the ponies that night after the battle, and as soon as they were skinned and dressed we had a feast that would have made Lucullus turn green with envy. We lived on this pony meat several days. It was cooked without salt and roasted over a spit, like a barbecued beef. The meat had a peculiar, sweet taste, not at all palatable when I think of it now, and it was so fibrous that we could pull it apart in great strings. But it kept us from starving, and I, therefore, can heartily recommend pony meat to people in dire straits."

ORIGIN OF WHITECAPS.

How This Noted Band of Outlaws Gained Its Name.

"I suppose there are fewer people in this country who know the origin of the term 'whitecaps' than there are those who have fallen under the ban of the scoundrels in Indiana and other western states," said Hiram Berry, of New York, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "The term did not originate in this country, but its origin dates back nearly a century to County Kerry, Ireland. Nearly one hundred years ago, when Ireland was more populous than at present, and when the people were not so harassed by British misrule, there lived in County Kerry a large and influential family named Whitecap, who, whenever any of their neighbors became too obstreperous or immoral, waited on them in the night, took them from their houses and gave them a sound thrashing with a cat-o'-nine-tails as a warning to desist from their wrongdoing and evil practices. Similar clans were formed in other sections of Ireland, all of whom were called Whitecaps, not white caps, two words, as they are written in this country. The popular impression is that the appellation comes from the form and color of the headdress that the Indiana regulators wear when perpetrating one of their outrages, but this is a mistake, as the history of the movement proves. The Whitecaps in Ireland were a terror to evil doers, and were of value to the good order of the society of their day, but I don't know that there is need for them in any part of America."

EXTINCT MAMMOTHS.

Huge Birds Which Have Disappeared from the Earth.

Those who have read the story of "Sinbad, the Sailor," will be interested to know that there is some foundation for the supposed-to-be fabulous stories he told of the roc and its monster eggs. Ornithologists have figured that it was a monster specimen of the epinoris family of birds, which are known to have formerly lived in Madagascar. The prize-takers among the epinoris stood (according to skeletons which have been found in guano beds) within a fraction of twelve feet high, and laid eggs, specimens of which are now in existence, which were as large as a two-gallon jug and had a holding capacity as great as one hundred and forty-eight good-sized hen's eggs! The giant moa, which did not become extinct until after Capt. Cook's visit to New Zealand, was larger, in point of weight and bulk at least, than Sinbad's roc. The moa was but nine feet high, but he weighed over a thousand pounds. It was so clumsy that Cook's sailors had no difficulty in killing several of them with hand spikes which were used about the ship. The great auk, another species of birds now extinct, was not so remarkable for its size as for the fabulous sum of money now asked and given for specimens of its eggs. In the year 1839 an egg of the great auk sold in London for $1,225.

Mummifying a King.

It is now six years since Alphonso XII., king of Spain, died. It is generally supposed that he is buried, but he is said not to be. Carefully wrapped up in fine linen his body still lies upon a slab close to a stream that flows through the Pudrido, the name of the cavern on the side of the mountain upon which the Escurial stands. It will be left there until it has all the peculiarities that belong to a mummy. Then it will be placed in the niche prepared for it in the wonderful jasper vault under the great cupola of the Escurial, where the remains of all the kings of Spain are deposited. Some royal bodies, and particularly that of the father of Queen Isabella, remained for twenty-five years on that same slab before they were considered fit for removal to the grand vault.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

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THE VOTE.

The latest news is that California has given Harrison 10,000 majority, but we would not advise our friends to bet on it, as the returns we have do not show it.

New York has given Cleveland from 20,000 to 30,000 over Harrison.

Maine is Harrison by 14,000.

Nevada gave Weaver 1,500 majority.

Oregon is Harrison by 10,000.

Michigan divided its electoral vote, but the Republicans elected their State ticket.

Indiana is claimed by both parties.

Wisconsin went for Cleveland.

Illinois is Cleveland by 10,000.

Washington stood by Harrison by 7,000.

Kansas went for Harrison.

Colorado and Nebraska went for Harrison by small majorities.

Minnesota, 25,000 for Harrison.

Connecticut went for Cleveland by 1,500.

New Jersey is still "out of the Union," going for Cleveland by 7,000.

Pennsylvania is true blue, giving Harrison 80,000 majority.

Ohio is in doubt, but Republicans claim it.

Iowa is for Harrison, and the Republicans elected ten of the eleven Congressmen.

The South continues "Solid."

Many of the States are so close the New York Tribune thinks the House will have to decide.

Dr. O'Donnell has probably been elected Mayor of San Francisco, but Mike will not go to the U. S. Senate, as the Legislature of California is Democratic.

"FREE WOOL" ON TOP.

The returns of the late election in the Eastern States are not at all satisfactory—to the Republicans. There is no doubt that Cleveland is to be our next President, if he lives to be inaugurated, but he would not have been so fortunate had the Republicans of Nevada and many other States not have been bamboozled into the Weaver movement. Four years ago the Democrats claimed that although Cleveland did not receive a majority of the Electoral votes of the several States he did receive a majority of the popular vote, but they cannot claim his election by the popular vote this year, for had there been a square fight without the intervention of the Weaver party Harrison would have been triumphantly elected, with a Congress to back him. But, unless the now dominant Democracy change front on the Tariff and other industrial questions it will take a back seat four years hence, as the Republicans have at this time. The workingmen of the country will then see who their friends were in 1892.

BOOZER.—H. F. Baker, principal of the Dayton, Nev., school, has been discharged by the School Trustees, because he recently presided over a Republican meeting. Has a man no right to his political opinion because he is engaged in teaching school for a living? And is it a crime in Nevada for a teacher to preside over a meeting of his fellow citizens? If it is, Nevada has been well called a "Rotton Borough." The School Trustees of Dayton should be made to wear the "fool's cap."

Cruiser No. 6, the "Olympia," was successfully launched from the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, on Saturday morning last in the presence of thousands of people. The Olympia is the largest vessel ever launched on the Pacific Coast, and we have no doubt she will be a credit to the builders, as the San Francisco and Charleston are.

A fire occurred in the old rookery known as the St. Ignatius building, on Market street, San Francisco, on Sunday last, and many lives were endangered. It is time that building was demolished and a fine building erected on its site. It occupies most of one of the best blocks in San Francisco, and just the spot for a magnificent edifice.

We will have a rest from Presidential politics for four years. No more "Force bill" bugaboos; no more "Tariff literature; no more "estimates" as to how this and that State will go, no more political twaddle about this and that—for which we will all be thankful.

Juan Baptiste Trapvico, a survivor of the famous Donner party of '46-47, and who did much to save the party, met with a serious accident near Santa Rosa last week.

Lord Melrose, the largest St. Bernard dog in the world, died at Melrose, Mass., a few days since. He was thirty-five inches high and weighed 210 pounds.

Jesse Grant, son of the late General, has taken up his residence at Piedmont, Alameda county.

The country is now full of "cope heads," consequent on the late election.

What have the "Silver men" of Nevada accomplished?

Seattle is having a smallpox epidemic.

NOW CONSISTENT.

The late election exhibited Republican consistency to a remarkable degree. After "stumping" their ballots for the Harrison electors many of them voted for Caminetti, the Democratic Congressman, and for Mack, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly, who is to vote for a U. S. Senator, if he should be elected. If such is considered intelligent voting, the less a party has of it, the better. If these voters wanted Harrison for another term, why did they want to handicap him by electing a Democratic Congressman to oppose his Administration? And why did they vote to send a man to the Assembly to vote for a Democratic United States Senator and thereby jeopardize the Republican majority in the Senate? The voting by the Republicans of this county on these matters, of such vital importance to the Nation and the party, is simply disgraceful.

UNPOPULAR.

The ambition of Mike De Young to become a United Senator from California has disgusted the whole State, and our exchanges from all points of the State are filled with Republican protests against his candidacy, which is considered a disgrace to the party to entertain such a proposition.—The following from the Rural Press, a non-partisan paper, and the organ of the farmers of California, show the feelings De Young's "cheek" has created:

The lack of men of the first class in the Republican ranks in California is made manifest by the prominence into which lesser men have intruded themselves. This latter fact, a thing impossible under better conditions, is a serious menace to Republican interests at this time. To be plain, the candidacy of Mr. M. H. De Young for the United States senatorship threatens to give the Legislature to the Democrats. It is believed, in several counties heretofore surely Republican, that the legislative ticket has been "fixed" in Mr. De Young's interest, and in these counties the chances of Democratic success have been greatly enhanced. There are thousands of Republicans who would prefer to see a Democrat sent to the Senate rather than De Young. It is felt that his election would fix upon California a deep and lasting discredit, and that it would establish here a system of politics even more hateful than that which now prevails. The objection to Mr. De Young is not at all surprising. He has in all the years of his business life in California, been a notorious "black sheep," and though none have been more persistent in effort, he has failed utterly to establish himself in the public respect. By the better elements of the community he is regarded as a vulgar, pretentious and pushing man, not qualified either by ability or character for the U. S. Senate or any other public post. His candidacy, which is entirely of his own motion, is resented as a gross impertinence. In San Francisco it is the chief motive back of a non partisan movement which promises to defeat the Republican legislative and city ticket, if, indeed, it shall not succeed in electing its own nominees.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

The gifts of God to our people during the past year have been so abundant and so special that a spirit of devout thanksgiving awaits not the call, but only the appointment of a day when it may have common expression. He has stayed pestilence at our doors; He has given us more love for our free civil institutions, in the creation of which His directing providence is so conspicuous; He has awakened deeper reverence for laws; He has widened our philanthrophy by a call to succor distress in other lands; He has blessed schools, and is bringing forward a patriotic and God-fearing generation to execute His great and benevolent designs for our country; He has given us a great increase in material health and wide difference of contentment and comfort in the homes of our people; He has given his grace to the sorrowing.—Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, do call upon all our people to observe, as we have wont, Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of the month of November, as a day of thanksgiving to God for His mercies and of supplication for his continued care and grace.

A LITTLE LADY.—Mrs. General Tom Thumb, is in Sacramento. She has with her a carriage which cost $1,000 in Ireland, and presented to her by Queen Victoria.—Her diamonds are worth tens of thousands of dollars, and her dresses, made by Worth, are magnificent. The little lady is 51 years old, and she is a sister of our esteemed Monotte, George M. Bump.

Sacramento is to have more street car lines. It is time that city awoke to the fact that street railroads do much towards building up a town. Up to within a year or so the Capitol City has had only two apologies for a street railway, and neither were at all accommodating to the public.

On Sunday last a 15 year old boy and girl of 16, who had eloped from their home in Alameda county, and went to San Francisco, hired a tug and went outside, where the Captain married them. That Captain should be prosecuted for uniting two children who have not got over their bread and molasses period.

It is significant that the English papers are rejoicing over the election of Cleveland. The British ships at San Diego hoisted their flags in honor of his victory.

A convention of fruit-growers is to be held at San Jose on the 15th. This will be of more value to the State than a political convention, of which we have had so many.

Good Old Times.

It is well, as an old deacon used to say, to "count up our blessings" occasionally, and this is the way the American Economist compares the present condition of the farmer with the "good old times:"

Despite all the talk about the hardships of the farmer, he is a king compared to his father or grandfather.

If he doubts, let him hunt up the old gentleman's daybook of forty years ago and note the prices then.

A bushel of wheat would buy three, fourths of a barrel of salt; it will now buy two bargels.

A bushel of corn would buy 7½ pounds of sugar; to-day it will buy 12½ pounds.

Ten pounds of butter bought 33½ yards of cotton cloth then; now it purchases 41½ yards.

Ten pounds of cheese were worth 25 pounds of nails; the cheese now pay for 54 pounds of nails.

A pound of washed wool grown ten years before the war would buy one-fifth of a barrel of salt, 2 5-6 pounds of sugar, 3 2-3 yards of cotton cloth or 10 pounds of nails. To-day his one pound of wool will pay for three-fourths of a barrel of salt, eight pounds of sugar, 6¼ yards of cotton cloth and 22 pounds of nails.

These figures are based on New York City prices. But as a matter of fact, he never realized anything like those prices in his local market.

Freights were high, and when the cost of bringing produce to the New York market was deducted from New York prices for farm produce, and the cost of bringing the merchandise from New York to the village store at which he traded was added to the price of what he bought, the average farmer was really not more than half as well off ten years before the war as our figures would indicate.

For instance, in 1857 it cost 25¼ cents to bring a bushel of wheat by the cheapest route from Chicago to New York; in 1891 it cost less than 6 cents.

Surrounded by these conditions, farm life was hard indeed. Calico and Kentucky jean had to do for Sunday garments, and an oxcart in which to ride to church was the height of style.

Luxuries for the table were almost unknown; johnny-cake and salt pork was a princely diet.

Those days of hard times, when the farmer cradled his grain and raked and bound it by hand.

He toiled early and late, saved and scrimped, and received less return for a week of hardest toil than the farmer of 1892 receives for a single day's pleasant ride on a mowing machine or a self-binder.

Let us have no more of such "good old times."—American Cultivator.

Two men, with a cart and a pack animal, visited Oroville last week, and, after they had left, people began to suspect that they were Sontag and Evans, the outlaws. It is remarkable that these visits of unknown parties are not thought much of until the parties are away and out of reach, as it were, and then they are supposed to be Sontag and Evans. But the officers and other brave men are not disposed to think they are such until they are out of harm's way.

On the day before election a cyclone near Galveston, Texas, swept over an island, demolishing several buildings and killing one person, and injuring eighteen.

Carson people have been victimized by a Professor (?) of music. He skipped owing traders, hotel keepers, etc. a considerable amount.

The Alta Iron Works at San Francisco were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
SUNDAY SUN
$2 00 a Year

Containing more reading matter than any magazine published in America.

Address
THE SUN,
New York.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD.

Ju-jitsu.

At a meeting of the Japan society in London Mr. Shidshi, a graduate of the University of Tokio, read a paper on "Ju-jitsu," the ancient art of self-defense by "sleight of body." It differs from wrestling in yielding to strength instead of opposing it. It has been cultivated in Japan by a hundred different schools, the oldest of which is the Takenouchi-Ryu, founded by Takenouchi Hisamori in 1532. Ju-jitsu is the chief daily amusement of the boys of Tokio. The priests there, too, are all obliged to cultivate this system of physical culture. It is prescribed in the naval academy and in the higher academies and the Imperial university. The method of gaining a victory over an antagonist is described as "drawing the body by the hands, waist or feet," "straight self-throwing" and "side self-throwing," by "holding the body, or part of the body, or by striking a vital part of the body." Ju-jitsu is strongly commended for moral and mental training.

LEGAL.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE FIRM OF Bryant, Heath & Whitford is hereby dissolved, Richard Whitford having taken the business in his individual name. All bills due the late firm to be paid to A. F. Bryant.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., October 7th, 1892.

A. F. BRYANT,
CLINTON E HEATH,
o22 4w RICHARD WHITFORD.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
October 24, 1892.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JAMES ACHESON, of Clinton, Mono county, California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 544, for the S. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 29, T. 7 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M., before the County Clerk of Mono county, at Bridgeport, California, on

TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1892.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: M. H. Roach, of Sweetwater, T. C. Sharpe, A. P. Sayre and John Friedell, of Clinton, Mono Co., Calif.

o29-6w C. W. CRAIG, Register.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Alpine, State of California.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Plaintiff, vs. JOHN P. ELLIOT, SOLE SURVIVING EXECUTOR OF AND OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS WRIGHT LEGGET, DECEASED, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

Joseph Larson, Dist. Attorney and Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to JOHN P. ELLIOT, Sole Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of and of the Estate of Thomas Wright Legget, Deceased, Defendant.

You are Hereby Required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons if served within this Alpine County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of Five Thousand, nine hundred, twenty six and 75 100 Dollars, being the amount of a judgment entered against you in Said Superior Court, January 5th, 1887, with legal interest on said sum of $3926 75, amounting to two thousand and seventy and 71-100 Dollars, said interest having accrued since the rendition of said judgment January 5th, 1887, and up to January 2d, 1892, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment as prayed for to wit: for $3,926 75 amount of said judgment and $2070 71 interest from Jan. 5th, 1887, to Jan. 2nd, 1892, with costs of suit.

[L.S.] Given under my hand and Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, this 16 day of July A. D. 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Alpine, State of California. The People of the State of California, Plaintiff, vs. John P. Elliot et al, Defendant. Filed Aug. 15th, 1892.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

JOSEPH LARSON, Attorney for Plaintiff. o8 2m

MINING NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC MINING COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of Works, Bodie Mining District, Bodie, Mono County, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 29th day of September, 1892, an Assessment, (No. 14) of Ten Cents, (10) per share, was levied upon the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

Any Stock upon which this Assessment shall remain unpaid on the 5th day of November, 1892, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1892, to pay the delinquent Assessment, together with costs of advertising, and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. E. LUTY, Secretary.

Office, 330 Pine Street, Room 5, San Francisco, California.

GO TO
JOE'S BARBER SHOP,
Main Street, west of Joe A. Brown's Store,
BRIDGEPORT.

Where all the HAIR CUTTING known to the profession will be done in style. SHAVING, HONING RAZORS, etc.

JOSEPH SPARKS
aug-tf Proprietor.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS, TAKE

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

LONDON'S LANDMARKS.

Two of the Oldest Houses in the Town Have Lately Been Demolished.

Two of the oldest houses in London have recently been demolished. They stood just east of St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet street, and narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1666, which was arrested in its course of devastation just before reaching them. The date of these picturesque old structures, whose quaint projections and gabled fronts have hitherto charmed the eye of the Fleet street wanderer, is supposed to be about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Both houses were, it is believed, at one time bakeries, Henry Elsing having a bakery in one of them, with the sign of "The Spread Eagle." The house nearest to St. Dunstan's church has for nearly three centuries been either a book or music shop, and many a celebrated musician and man of letters must have crossed its venerable threshold. In a few days nothing will be left to mark the site of these houses, so full of memories of the distant past. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new." Let us hope that the new may be worthy to stand where its predecessors have for nearly four hundred years.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

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ARE SOLD BY THE
Southern Pacific Company.
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RENO.
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SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

GELATT'S
BRIDGEPORT
LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.
(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS,
and FRIDAYS,
Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,
on above days, for
TOPAZ, COLEVILLE
and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT
at 6 A. M. on
MONDAYS,
WEDNESDAYS
and FRIDAYS for
Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,
CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR
Genoa and Carson.
R. GELATT, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following Mining Claims situated in Castle Peak Mining District, Mono County, California, have been Consolidated with the Dunderberg Mining Claim, namely: "Gronise," "Bryant," "Purdy," "Vanderberg," "Clement," and "DeWolf;" and the Assessment work required for this year will be done from the Dunderberg Mine, sufficient to hold said claims, as required by law.

Dated Bridgeport, October 10, 1892.

o15-1m A. F. BRYANT, Agent.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.
Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL.

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my29-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL.

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
Antelope Wagon Road, 80 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. j5-tf

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

☞ FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.
n7-tf THOMAS FALES.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with he BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS;
And will be conducted first-class.

ja2-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

PIONEER SALOON,

GURNEY BUILDING—MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

ja2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

CAPITOL SALOON,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT.

FIRST-CLASS IN ITS APPOINTMENTS,
AND THE BEST AT THE BAR.

my21-tf RICHARD WHITFORD, Manager.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

ONLY

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 12, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

County Clerk Murphey returned from San Francisco on Saturday last with the election supplies, and sent them to their different precincts on Sunday.

A. F. Bryant returned from San Francisco on Saturday last with County Clerk Murphey.

Coroner-elect Sayre was in town on Wednesday.

Surveyor J. G. Thompson was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ann Summers and daughter, Mrs. George Kinney, have returned from Mono Mills.

Mrs. Ida Kinney removed from Bodie and taken the Crowell residence on Main street.

W. Barnes came up from Antelope on Thursday evening.

A. A. Travis, W. P. Onkst, W. P. Nay, A. Rosenwald, of Lundy, came over on Thursday as Grand Jurymen.

J. H. Connell, Wm. Boardman, Frank Owens, Fred. Hardy, of Antelope, have been here this week on Grand Jury business.

C. A. Kennedy and N. Daniels, of Benton, are on the Grand Jury.

Wash. Brandon arrived from Carson on Tuesday with freight for Bridgeport and Lundy.

Jo. Hunt arrived from Carson yesterday with freight and supplies for our people.

E. L. Reese, P. E. Van Loan, George Moyle, and Dr. Hudgens came over from Bodie to attend the ball last night.

Miss Julia Roach and Miss Nettie Green, of Sweetwater, were at the ball last night.

George Kinney has returned from Mono Mills.

Mrs. Harvey Boone is in town.

S. W. Gregory is in town.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Charles A. Salmon, a farmer of Antelope Valley, was burned to death by the burning of his cabin on his ranch on Monday night last. During the day he had visited Topaz and Coleville on political business, being a candidate for Justice, and towards night returned with Lewis Gullickson, his neighbor, and staid at Gullickson's to supper and was invited to stay all night, but declined. He went home, accompanied by Mr. Gullickson, who wished to talk to him about the election, and they parted, desiring to retire early, to be at the polls early next morning. Mr. Gullickson soon after he got home discovered Salmon's house on fire, and started for the scene of the disaster, but could do nothing to save the house, and when the fire had burned out enough for the neighbors to make a search for Salmon, they found his charred remains near the door. The origin of the fire will never be known, as Salmon lived alone. The deceased was an old resident of the Valley, and was a good neighbor, and well-liked, being social and a well informed man. He was a native of Michigan and aged 44 years. He was a Veteran and belonged to Sedgewick Post G. A. R. of one of the Eastern States, probably Michigan. The funeral took place on Wednesday, the coffin being draped with the American flag.

THE ELECTION.—The election in this town passed off quietly, with an increased vote. The Australian system of voting proved very satisfactory, notwithstanding many thought that a large number of votes would be thrown out on account of the voter's ignorance of the law, but it worked to a charm, only two ballots being thrown out, the voters having marked their ballots with a pencil, instead of using the stamp. Of these ballots one was Republican and one Democrat, so honors are easy on that point. As usual, very few straight tickets were polled, the Republicans scratching their ticket for the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, who is an old and greatly esteemed resident of Bridgeport, as is evidenced by the flattering vote he received, and for District Attorney. The "Silver" men counted eleven, a fair sprinkling of whom were Republicans, who mostly, if not all, voted for Caminetti for Congress.

THE GRAND JURY.—The Superior Court met on Thursday morning to impanel a Grand Jury. After calling the roll and hearing excuses, the Court ordered a recess till 1 o'clock, to enable some distant jurymen time to reach town. At 1 o'clock re-convened, and the following were sworn in as a Grand Jury, the Court appointing J. H. Connell, Foreman: J. H. Connell, S. B. Burkham, W. P. Onkst, A. Rosenwald, A. McNabb, W. T. Elliott, W. Boardman, B. T. Brown, Frank Owens, Wilson Butler, Lewis Lewis, C. A. Kennedy, J. H. Sturgeon, W. P. Nay, J. G. Thompson, F. E. Hunewill, N. Daniels, Fred. Hardy, A. A. Travis. Judge Virden delivered his charge and the Grand Inquisition went to work.

LAST MEETING.—The present Board of Supervisors will hold their final meeting on Monday next, the 14th, to canvass the returns of the late election, pay the various election bills, and square up generally the county business, so as to leave a clean docket for the new Board, to take office on the first Monday in January.

TURKEY DAY.—The President has issued his Proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 24th, as Thanksgiving Day. Many of our Bridgeporters have already secured one of our National birds for their Thanksgiving dinner.

THE COUNTY.

The following are the county returns:

BRIDGEPORT.

For Harrison Electors, 70; Cleveland, 26; Weaver, 11; Bidwell, 1; Congress, Davis, Rep., 61; Caminetti, Dem., 33; Dunn, Pro., 1; Assemblyman, Watterson, Rep., 49; Mack, Dem., 44; Sheriff and Tax Collector, Fitzpatrick, Rep., 28, M. P. Hayes, Dem., 81; Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, Murphey, Rep., 99; Treasurer, Brown, Rep., 97; District Attorney, Goodall, Rep., 68, C. L. Hayes, Dem., 68; Public Administrator and Coroner, Sayre, 83; Surveyor, Thompson, Rep., 94; Supervisor, Nay, Rep., 64, Burkham, Dem., 43; Justice of the Peace, Thos. Fales, 97; Constable, Simmons, Rep., 64, Crowell, 42. Amendment No. 10, Yes, 3, No, 80; No. 7, Yes, 35, No, 29; No 11, Yes, 6, No, 69; No. 5, Yes, 20, No, 32; No. 14, Yes, 27, No, 27; For Election of U. S. Senator by direct vote, 75, Against, 6; For San Francisco Depot Act, 29, Against, 42; For Educational qualification, 70, Against, 10; Refund the Debt, Yes, 20, No, 40.

BODIE.

Harrison, 101; Cleveland, 74; Weaver, 29; Bidwell, 2; Davis, 75; Caminetti, 104; Dunn, 3; Watterson, 78; Mack, 100; Fitzpatrick, 114; Hays, 86; Murphey, —; Brown, —; Goodall, 68, Hayes, 129; Sayre, —; Thompson, —; Supervisor, Second District, S. C. Smith, Dem., elected by 4 majority over Boyd, Rep., Third District, Moyle, Rep., 8; Fouke, Dem., 46; Arrild, Ind. Rep., 49.

CLINTON.

Cleveland, 1; Weaver, 4; Hays, 4; C. L. Hayes, 5; Davis, 2; Caminetti, 2; Watterson, 2; Mack, 2.

MONO LAKE.

Harrison, 10; Cleveland, 12; Weaver, 3; Bidwell, 1; Davis, 9; Caminetti, 14; Biggs, 1; Watterson, 10; Mack, 13; Fitzpatrick, 8; Hays, 19; Murphey, 21; Brown, 23; Goodall, 7; Hayes, 18; Sayre, 19; Thompson, 21; Nay, 15; Burkham, 12.

LUNDY.

Harrison, 38; Cleveland, 21; Weaver, 15; Bidwell, 1; Davis, 35; Caminetti, 32; Dunn, 2; Watterson, 24; Mack, 33; Fitzpatrick, 43; Hays, 37; Murphey, 63; Brown, 59; Goodall, 31; Hayes, 45; Sayre, 57; Thompson, 62; Nay, 32; Burkham, 47; R. G. Montrose, and A. Cordez were elected Justices of the Peace.

ANTELOPE.

Harrison, 36; Cleveland, 24; Weaver, 00; Bidwell, 2; Davis, 33; Caminetti, 22; Dunn —; Watterson 30, Mack, 20; Fitzpatrick, 33; Hays, 38; Goodall, 28; Hayes, 32 Murphey 51; Brown, 53; Sayre, 53; Thompson, 53; W. Frost and M. Shields were elected Constables, and W. Barnes and Fred Hardy Justices.

BENTON.

Harrison, 31; Cleveland, 7; Weaver, 12; Davis, —; Caminetti, —; Watterson, 36; Mack, 14; Fitzpatrick, 13; Hays, 38; Goodall, 13; Hayes, 38; Murphey, —; Brown, —; Sayre, —; Thompson, —.

RECAPITULATION.—Harrison, 286; Cleveland, 165; Weaver, 70; Prohibition, 7; Davis, 210; Caminetti, 203; Watterson, 191; Mack, 204.

HOT FIGHT.—There seems to have been a more spirited contest over Supervisors on Tuesday than over the Presidency. In Bodie, where two were elected, the contest was over the appointment of County Physician, two of the candidates favoring the re-election of the present incumbent of that office, and the other two being in favor of a change. Those in favor of a new physician won by 4 majority in both instances. It was a pretty close shave, but the winners think a miss is as good as a mile. In the Fourth, (Bridgeport and Lundy) District, there was also a hot fight between the friends of Nay and Burkham, particularly at Lundy, where the Nayites lost heavily, having bet on that town going for Nay, Rep. It gave Burkham a small majority, but Nay was elected by 9 majority, Bridgeport and Mono Lake having given him a good majority.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—The following were elected County officers on Tuesday: Sheriff, M. P. Hays, Dem.; Clerk, Auditor and Recorder, J. D. Murphey, Rep., incumbent, no opposition; Treasurer, Joe A. Brown, Rep., incumbent, no opposition; District Attorney, C. L. Hayes, Dem.; Public Administrator and Coroner, A. P. Sayre, Rep., no opposition; Surveyor, J. G. Thompson, Rep., incumbent, no opposition. Supervisors, Second District, Samuel C. Smith, Dem.; Third District, Andrew P. Arrild, Independent Republican; Fourth District, W. P. Nay, Rep.

ELECTION BALL.—An election ball in honor of the successful candidates was given at Bryant's Hall last evening. The attendance was large, and no one cared whether Harrison or Cleveland was to be next President, the enjoyment of the dance and basking in the smiles of the ladies being uppermost in the minds of the late voters. It was a nice party and a good supper was given at the Allen House.

ON WHEELS.—The Smith Valley School house was recently moved over two miles on wheels, without interrupting the school, although it took sixteen days to remove the house to its new location. Even the brick chimney was not disturbed, which speaks well for the contractor.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted by the proper officers, who found therein the proper amount—$14,989 15.

DECEASED.—On Tuesday Mrs. Sheriff Cody received the sad news of the death of her sister, Mrs. John F. McDonell, of Virginia City, Nev. She died on Monday of neuralgia of the heart. The deceased was well known in this county, having formerly resided in Bodie, and she spent a portion of the Summer of '91 in Bridgeport, where she made many friends, who will sympathize with her relatives in this great loss.—Mrs. McDonell was born in Sierra county, and was 33 years old.

A CHANGE.—P. H. Mack, of Inyo, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly from this District, carried Inyo county by 200 majority. This is another sample of Republican consistency in a Republican county.

BULLION.—The Standard Con. shipped bullion to San Francisco, on October account, to the amount of $23,236 28.

For the benefit of our Bridgeport girls who wear white satin shoes and throw them away when they get a little soiled, we publish the following to show them how to clean them: Stuff out the shoe in shape and rub it gently with a cloth dipped in spirits of wine, repeating until clean. Dry it by rubbing with a clean cloth.

A successful experiment in keeping sweet potatoes a year was lately made by a farmer, says the Ventura Free Press, who simply buried the potatoes in dry sand and put them away in a dry place.

MRS. HARRISON'S LAST WORK.

A Loving Memento to be Sent to Every One of Our Women Readers.

Mrs. Harrison could not have left a more loving memento to the women of America than the work she did for them before her last sickness. It is a magnificent work of art, a Bunch of Orchids, painted by her in the White House, from an orchard raised in the White House. It is lovingly dedicated to the mothers, wives, and daughters of America; and the reproductions are so perfect, that last August, when a proof was submitted to Mrs. Harrison at Leon Lake, for her approval, she thought it was her own original painting. Demorest's Family Magazine has the honor of being the medium through which these valuable pictures (12X15 inches) were presented to the women of America. They are not for sale; but we will now send one to any mother, wife, or daughter who will enclose three two-cent stamps to pay for transportation, packing, etc. These exquisite mentoes, bearing Mrs. Harrison's autograph and portrait, will soon be beyond price, and should be secured at once. Address Demorest's Family Magazine, 15 East 14th Street, New York.

"Within the last two weeks," says one of the chief handlers of California fruits, to a New York Tribune reporter, "there have been sold in this city over 3,000,000 pounds of California fruits, which is unprecedented. There used to be a struggle for supremacy between this city and Chicago for the best market for this fruit. Chicago is sixty hours nearer the orchard than we are, and for years left us far behind, consuming ten times as much California fruit as we did. But of late years New York has forged to the front and now Chicago is nowhere in the race. We eat more California fruit and pay better prices for it than the world's fair city.

"The arrivals of California fruit this week have been sixty-one cars, of which I sold twenty-nine for an aggregate sum of $40,000. That is a gross of nearly $1,400 a car, whereas last year the cars grossed only $1,100, making the shipper a clear profit of $300 a car over last year. I tell you we are pouring a stream of gold into the lap of California. And we cannot help ourselves, because we have nowhere else to go for fruit."

A special train consisting of twenty-six box cars loaded with English walnuts, left Los Angeles last week for the East via the Santa Fe road. Nearly 20,000 pounds of walnuts were placed in each car, and the estimated value of each carload is about $1,600. This is the first train of this character which has been shipped across the continent, and the occasion is an interesting one to shippers of California products. The nuts are the product of the Los Nietos Walnut Association. The entire train was photographed before it started on its transcontinental journey. The cargo will be distributed among the various large cities in the East. The walnut crop of Orange county will amount to $75,000, of which Anaheim and the country tributary produces nearly if not quiet one-third.

Aluminum pipes is the latest in the use of this metal, and they are said to be even lighter than briar. They wholesale as low as $8 per dozen and can be had at almost any price upward. They are lined with meerschaum.

Vile and Unworthy.

Of consideration are nostrums of which it is asserted—and there are many such—that they cure immediately bodily ailments of long standing. There are none such that can. Chronic disorders cannot be instantaneously removed. Continuity in the use of a genuine medicine, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will eradicate chronic physical evils. Not the least of these last in the force of its opposition to medicine is constipation, to the removal of which, if persisted in, the Bitters is particularly adapted. Constriction of the bowels is a complaint which should be dealt with early and systematically.—So are its usual attendants, liver complaint and dyspepsia. For these, for malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and more recently "la grippe," this highly and professionally commended medicine is an undoubted specific. Nothing can exceed it, moreover, as a means of imparting strength to the feeble and nervous.

LEGAL.

Taxes..1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK of the County of Mono, State of California; for real estate, and personal property, for the year 1892, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirments of the Political Code, section 3746, "That the taxes on all personal property assessed by real property and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next at 6 o'clock P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT IS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, October, 3d, 1892.

M. J. CODY, Tax Collector
of Mono County, Cal.

oc6

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. M. EDDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California.
Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.
OFFICE—Court House. ja86

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
—NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. 67-3m

W. O. PARKER, BRIDGEPORT, CAL. P. W. BENNETT, STOCKTON, CAL.
BENNETT & PARKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. jel2-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. jel4-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,
BLACKSMITH AND
WAGON MAKER,
BRIDGEPORT, CAL.
HORSE AND OX SHOEING,
AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,
ASSAYER AND
METALLURGIST.
BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND
GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
OF GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE
AT THE
POSTOFFICE BUILDING,
BRIDGEPORT.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF GOODS
REDUCED TO
BEDROCK PRICES.
A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles
Candies and Nuts
Yankee Notions.
Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

BAVARIA'S MAD KING.

The Pitiable Condition in Which King Otto Lives.

Although Honored by His Subjects His Death Would Be Considered a Blessing to Them and Their Country.

The reign of the mad King Otto, of Bavaria, unfortunately for the country and the people, promises to continue for some time. The marvelous Wittelsbach strength, according to trustworthy reports, has enabled the king to recover from the effects of the physical weakness which overcame him a short time [illegible] in the semi-conscious state in which he is found a great part of the time. As a matter of course he has the best medical care and attendance possible, and the physicians do all in their power to prolong his unhappy and miserable existence. No other course is possible, but his death would be a relief to the country and to [illegible].

Although as a rule he is unable to recognize his relatives, attendants or friends, and remains for hours motionless in his padded room, he has lucid intervals. Not a great while ago he suddenly recognized his attendants and became cognizant of his lofty position. A cavalier about the castle asked him if he did not wish to pay a visit himself to his subjects in Munich.

"Gladly, gladly, would I go to Munich," he is said to have replied, with a look of irrepressible sadness in his eyes, "but my people wish to see a well king, and I am sick. Yes, yes, yes, I am sick, and these terrible fancies will not leave me."

Upon another occasion he demanded suddenly that his attendants take him to his capital. In order to avoid an attack of violent excitement, probable in case of a refusal, a stout carriage was summoned to the castle steps. The king, one of the physicians and an attendant, clad in his royal livery, to avoid suspicion, entered the coach, which started on its journey. Looking out of the window the king saw a meadow almost covered with variously-hued flowers. He expressed the desire to gather a bouquet to present to his mother, and the coachman stopped while he plucked the flowers. But the work was soothing, and he returned to the carriage completely exhausted. He was taken back to the castle and placed in bed. When he awoke the following morning his reason was again clouded and he had entirely forgotten his visit to Munich.

The greatest difficulty which confronts the king's physicians is to persuade him to eat. He is an inveterate smoker of cigarettes. At times the doctors take advantage of his weakness. Upon one occasion they placed a package of cigarettes on the table next to his plate. When the king entered the dining-room he rushed at once toward the cigarettes, but the attendant physician quickly threw a napkin over them, saying at the same time: "The cigarettes, your majesty, must follow the dinner." Keeping the tobacco in sight during the meal time, the doctor induced the king to eat some nourishing food. He received his reward at the proper time. But such subterfuges are not always successful. Although the good Bavarians celebrate his natal day with becoming loyalty, they would, one and all, welcome his death as a deliverance to their country. Prince Leopold, the regent, is popular, and his son promises to become one of the most enlightened monarchs who have sat upon south German thrones.

MALE FLIRTS IN SUMMER.

Handsome, Mischievous and Sometimes Deserving of a Hempen Necktie.

The male flirt is usually a handsome man, who has no other object in life than to entertain himself, and in this capacity he makes a model host, for, like the butterfly that flits from flower to flower, sipping the sweets from the lovely blossoms or merely lighting an instant to gracefully float on to the next one, so this especial type of masculine perfidy whiles away the long hours of his wife's or sweetheart's absence, for we regret to say that the greater flirts are those who have no right to pastime which is at all times dangerous to the peace of mind of those women who know not the ways of the creature and believe implicitly every word he says.

If the male flirt were a woman, the Philadelphia Times thinks, he would probably either end up by not marrying at all or else wedding some broken stick when all the worthy offers, like the blossoms of spring, had faded away and left the poor butterfly only the choice of a few half-withered drooping autumn flowers, lacking sweetness or beauty. Fortunately for [illegible] silly enough to trust himself to the [illegible] butterfly does the wooing. He pleads tenderly, speaks volumes with his eyes if he dare not put into word his thoughts and lends every victim he meets to believe that [illegible] ever loved, when in all probability he has acted in precisely the same manner to a dozen others.

He is not disagreeable to those who know him, but unfortunately he does not wear a placard proclaiming his idiosyncrasies to the world at large, and many a happy little maiden has been turned into a sad-eyed woman through the unmeaning attentions of his royal highness the male flirt.

Ancient Stone Cutting Tools.

An investigator, who lived during two [illegible] has collected evidence to prove that the tools used in working stone four thousand years ago had jeweled cutting edges, like modern tools. He says that the builders of the pyramids used solid and tubular tools, straight and circular saws, and [illegible] supposed to be modern. In some specimens of granite a drill had sunk one-tenth of an inch at each revolution, indicating that the pressure was at least two tons. Nothing is known of the material of the tools. As the diamond was scarce then, it is probable that corundum was used.

MODERN CHURCH WEDDINGS.

Marriages Which Seem But Fashionable Exhibitions.

Some of the Features of the Society Affair Which Make It Appear More of a Mockery Than Anything Else.

To the thoughtful observer who finds himself one of many impatiently expectant of the bride's appearance through the church door the ceremony, which of all others should be the most impressive, loses much of its solemnity. The feeling that prompts the earliest possible arrival on the scene in order to secure an advantageous position for seeing and hearing, and if late the crowding into the overfilled edifice on tiptoe to catch a glimpse of the heads of the wedding party, can only be one of sheer curiosity. What, asks the San Francisco News Letter, is the motive which causes the girl about to face the most serious problem of her life to make a public spectacle of herself to which she bids the public, as far as she knows it, to "come and see?" Gazed at by merciless eyes, quick to notice the slightest deflection from the proper thing, she offers herself as a target for comment and often ridicule. Only a few of the curious throng are so filled with friendly interest in the participants of the ceremonial that they are oblivious to the bride's expression or of the tone of the groom's responses. A marriage should, by virtue of all it signifies, be considered as something apart from other festivities. It is an occasion when those chiefly interested should be surrounded by only their nearest and dearest friends. Then the entrance into "the holy bond of matrimony" seems holy, and not an opportunity for the display of toilets and new and original ideas concerning brideamaids.

Another mockery attendant upon the fashionable wedding is the promiscuous sending of gifts. How many there are to whom the arrival of that bit of pasteboard with its summons is anything but a pleasure, because of the equivalent present which must be sent. For often the obligation is felt by those who can ill afford the necessary sum required for the purchase of a wedding gift, which must be "as good as anyone's." Others, with no thought or interest in the matter, will carelessly select something or anything, so long as it makes a goodly showing, because it is supposed to be the correct thing to do. With neither gift goes the loving thought, the kindly wish, which makes the value of the article, if the recipient is not placing the market valuation on her presents, and appraising each one as it is unfolded from its wrappings. In France the sending of a wedding gift is considered as a favor, and only the privileged few who have some claim on the bridal couple are permitted to send gifts—a custom worthy of imitation. Of course, to the young couple whose new home depends largely for its ornamentation on the generous remembrances of their friends the gifts are highly prized, and, as a rule, are sent by those whose kindly interest in the young people leads them to select such articles as will be just the thing. But for the girl, whose future is amply provided for, and whose home will know no deprivation of any desired article, the miscellaneous collection gathered in from the dear five hundred or more has no sentiment or value. Why will not some independent spirit take the initiative, and when she announces to the world at large her coming nuptials, state at the same time that she wishes only the presence of her friends, and nothing more tangible?

ARTIFICIAL NOSES AND EARS.

Aluminum Now Taking the Place of Wax, Celluloid, Porcelain and Wood.

It is quite the fashion to attribute to aluminum adaptability for every conceivable purpose. In the majority of cases there is some warrant for doing so, as the metal lends itself kindly to all kinds of conditions and uses, and among these is the manufacture of artificial noses and ears. Wonderfully good imitations of these members were made in wax, celluloid, wood, porcelain or vulcanite. Vulcanite was the substance most in favor, from its lightness, strength and small liability to injury. After being vulcanized, the piece was painted by an artist in oil colors, as near the color of the skin of the intended wearer as possible. For attaching it the face springs were at first tried, but the New York Commercial Advertiser says there was a strong prejudice against them on account of their supposed tendency to interfere with the circulation and cause irritation and possibly inflammation or absorption of the tissue. Finally it became customary to keep the nose in the required position by fixing it to eyeglasses, and in this way the wearer could almost defy detection. For this purpose aluminum is now in vogue. It is strong and light and is easily covered with muslin, which is afterward painted. It has thus become a matter of even greater ease to adjust a portion of the nose or ear with perfect nicety and have it painted to so nearly resemble the skin that covers other portions of the face that the fact would remain unknown if you met the wearer a dozen times in a week. Scores of people are daily met on the streets who are wearing some such appliance, and many of them have been doing so so long that they have almost forgotten the fact themselves. Five times out of seven the loss of the nose is caused by abscesses centrals which break just inside the nostrils. The disease then attacks the bone, which decays very rapidly. Sometimes a portion of it is saved, but this is the exception and not the rule.

Educated Marines.

The English royal marines are unsurpassed by any troops in the world. They enlist with a character, and they learn a trade. They serve for twelve years, or for twenty-one with a pension, instead of being turned adrift at twenty-four. And when they are discharged there is competition for them among employers.

TAXATION IN ITALY.

Government Takes Nearly One-Third of the People's Earnings.

Low Wages and High Prices Keep the Working Classes in a Perpetual State of Poverty—Financial Mismanagement.

The cities of Italy, the communes and the provinces are threatened with political extinction as well as with financial ruin, says an Italian correspondent of the New York Independent. In Naples the city treasury is not only empty, but there is a deficit in the municipal revenue this year of $600,000 or more. Rome is also in a bad way financially, and so are Florence, Genoa, Milan, Turin, and other cities of the peninsula. In some of the cities building speculators have been driven to such desperate straits that the national government has been forced to advance them money in order to prevent wholesale bankruptcy and ruin. As a result of all this the people are burdened with enormous taxes and debts. It may be doubted whether any modern nation is so heavily pressed as Italy. It would be an easy matter for the people to recover their losses were it not for the immense burdens laid upon them by the national government. All kinds of local improvements, sanitary as well as others, are at a standstill because the people cannot pay the costs. Some idea of the burdens which the people of Italy are enduring may be gathered from a brief glance at a few of the most important taxes.

Income from landed estates pays a tax of 43 per cent. for national and local purposes; rent on houses pays 34 per cent.; the earnings of merchants are taxed 13 cents on the dollar. All incomes above $120 pay one-seventh of the amount to the government. A school-teacher receiving $200 a year has to pay a tax of about $27. Cab drivers and railway employes also endure enormous burdens. To make all this worse the government imposes a heavy duty on nearly all the necessaries of life. There is a tax on imports and there is a tax on exports. It would look as if a man were taxed for being taxed. The duty on sugar makes that important article of food costs from 15 to 20 cents a pound. Tea costs from 80 cents to $1, coffee from 40 to 60 cents, according to quality. Bread is very dear, as there is a duty of 20 per cent. on imported wheat. The people pay, either directly or indirectly, nearly one-third of all their earnings to the government. Hundreds and thousands of farmers have been ruined by the intolerable burdens of taxation.

One would imagine that, if taxes and the cost of living were so high, wages would be correspondingly high, but just the opposite is true. Farm laborers get but 20 cents a day on an average. Artisans receive from 30 to 40 cents a day, and are not regularly employed at that. The wages of women are so small as to make a man blush to name them. In the rice fields of northern Italy women wade to their knees twelve hours at a stretch for 10 cents. The straw plaiters of Fiesole, Prato and Leghorn make from 6 to 10 cents a day. Their poor fingers fly like spindles from early dawn till late at night. Skilled labor is better paid, but $1 a day is considered good pay. A few workers in stone and marble, bronze and silver, make from $3 to $5 per day.

SIGNED THE WRONG WILL.

He Put His Name to His Wife's Will Instead of His Own.

A very curious case, in which a husband executed a will which had been prepared for his wife, and the wife executed a will which had been prepared for her husband, has recently been declared by the general term of the supreme court of New York, in the Fourth judicial department (Syracuse). John and Jane Nelson, being husband and wife, wanted to make wills, each in favor of the other, and employed William Cowie to prepare the instrument, which he did in due form.

The wills, says the Boston Argus, were read and placed upon the table for signature. Each then signed one of the wills, made the requisite declaration as to the character of the instrument, and asked the subscribing witnesses to sign. After execution the wills were sealed up in an envelope, which was not opened until after the husband's death, when it was discovered for the first time that each had by mistake signed the will intended for the other. The wife brought suit in the supreme court to correct her husband's mistake in signing the wrong will by reforming the language of the will which he did actually execute, so as to make it conform to that which he certainly intended to execute.

Her complaint was dismissed at the special term, however, and the appellate branch of the supreme court holds that the dismissal was right. Mr. Justice Martin, in the opinion of the general term, says in substance that there is no will to correct, because the husband did not make any will at all. The instrument that he executed was his wife's will and of no more legal significance than if it had been a blank piece of paper. No precisely similar case is reported in New York, but there are English and Pennsylvania decisions in point adverse to the position of the wife.

The Japanese to Study Russian.

It speaks volumes for the marvelous rapidity and intensity with which the Russian influence is encompassing all the countries, nations and governments of Asia that the Japanese government has introduced into the house of congress a bill making the Russian language a branch of instruction obligatory upon the schools of the land. By admitting the language of the Russian empire as next in importance to their native tongue, the Japanese practically recognize their intercourse with Russia to be the most important of their international relations. The government of Japan, says the Novoe Vremya, intend to engage natives of Russia to teach their language at the public schools.

PORTRAYED IN LARD.

Busts of Famous Personages from the Chisel of the Center Market Sculptor.

The sculptors in Greece are celebrated, but a "sculptor in grease" is something of a novelty in the art world. Nevertheless, Washington possesses such a phenomenal artist, who finds scope for the exhibition of his genius, not in classic marble or plastic clay, says the Washington Post, but models bas-reliefs in lard and busts in butterine. His name is H. C. Ford, and his studio is at the west of Center market.

The way Mr. Ford entered upon his artistic career was entirely by accident. It is his custom to pile fifty or sixty pounds of lard upon his counter, and one day he carelessly picked up a knife and carved a bas-relief portrait in the side. It was merely an ideal head, drawn at random, but possessed such merit as to attract considerable attention and custom from the marketers. Senator Manderson, who happened along, was particularly struck with the portrait, which he declared to be a remarkable likeness of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Since then Mr. Ford has continued his experiments, and developed considerable skill in manipulating his novel material for modeling. His tools are ordinary carving knives, with which he chisels out in rough some ideal face. The features are afterward molded and smoothed by the fingers, the warmth of which renders the lard plastic. When this has been done to the artist's satisfaction he dips his fingers in ice-water, which chills and fixes the features, at the same time imparting a marble-like gloss to the bust, and showing almost translucent in the electric light.

Among the subjects he has treated, in addition to a number of ideal heads, are portrait busts of Walt Whitman, Mrs. Morrell and Sitting Bull, the latter of which, being artistically decorated with turkey-feather plumes, attracted great attention. Indeed, a crowd always surrounds the sculptor as he works, and his productions have become a standard attraction to the market.

The last bust he made was that of a beautiful girl. The modeling of this piece was of really high artistic merit, and it was considered by connoisseurs as worthy of a place in the Corcoran gallery. But a sad fate overtook the fair lady of lard. As the weather grew warmer she visibly drooped and sickened. Great, greasy tears gathered in her downcast eyes, and her head bowed gracefully as if in deep grief. The sword of impending calamity hung over her; one day it dropped and off went her fair head, so Mr. Ford named her after the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scotts.

Mr. Ford is considering an offer to exhibit some of his work at the world's fair, the pieces being protected in glass refrigerators from the effects of heat.

WAR ON ARAB SLAVERS.

Breaking Up the Business of Raiders from Khartoum.

The Congo Free State has received a report from Capt. Ponthier, who has been stationed about a year between the Mobangi-Makua and the Congo rivers, with regard to his fights with the Arab slave dealers from Khartoum and his successful efforts to defeat their attempts to ravage the country south of the Congo.

He found in September last, says the New York Sun, that large bands of these Arabs had established themselves in strongly-fortified towns on islands in the Makua river, that they had laid waste large districts north of the river, and that prompt measures must be taken or they would extend their murderous raids to the tribes further south. The chiefs all through the southern part of his district were terribly frightened by the news that reached them of Arab atrocities in the northern districts. They eagerly welcomed the news that Capt. Ponthier was about to lead an expedition against the Arabs, and decided to help him with a considerable force of native warriors.

The captain was therefore able to set out for the Arab towns late in October, with about two hundred well-armed soldiers of the state and upward of one thousand natives armed with spears. His march was so rapid that he took the Arabs by surprise, and after a hard battle, in which about one hundred of the enemy were killed, they fled from their strongest village, and crossing to the north shore of the river scattered in all directions. Night came too soon to permit Ponthier to follow up his victory, but the next day and for three days after he attacked the towns on other islands with similar success, driving all the Arabs across the river and getting possession of two hundred and fifty slaves whom they had recently captured.

A great number of these unfortunates had been fastened together by iron chains attached to rings that had been placed around their necks. They told sad stories of their terrible sufferings. As usual, the Arabs had killed or driven into the jungle to perish about five persons for every one they captured. Their fortifications were found to be of unusual strength. Several rows of palisades surrounded each village. Capt. Ponthier thinks that he has stopped the progress of the Arabs in this direction.

An Ancient Gallic Oath.

The famous oath of the Gallic chieftian has been discovered, according to M. Arbois de Tubainveille, in an Irish text of the second century of our era. At the last sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles letters the following translation of the oath was given by M. de Tubainveille: "The heavens over us, the land below us, the ocean around us,—everything in a circle about us. If the heavens do not fall, casting from their high fortresses the stars like rain on the face of the earth, if shocks from within do not shatter the land itself, if the ocean from its blue solitude does not rise up over the brows of all living things, I, by victory in war, by combats and battles, will bring back to the stable and fold the cattle, and to the house and their dwellings the women that have been stolen by the enemy."

CHRONICLE-UNION.

THE PIONEER

On the Eastern Slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in Californiain

The Oldest and Leading Paper in MONO CONUTY.

THE RELIABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM OF THE COUNTY.

Published Saturdays at THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR

THE BEST OF JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE LOWEST RATES.